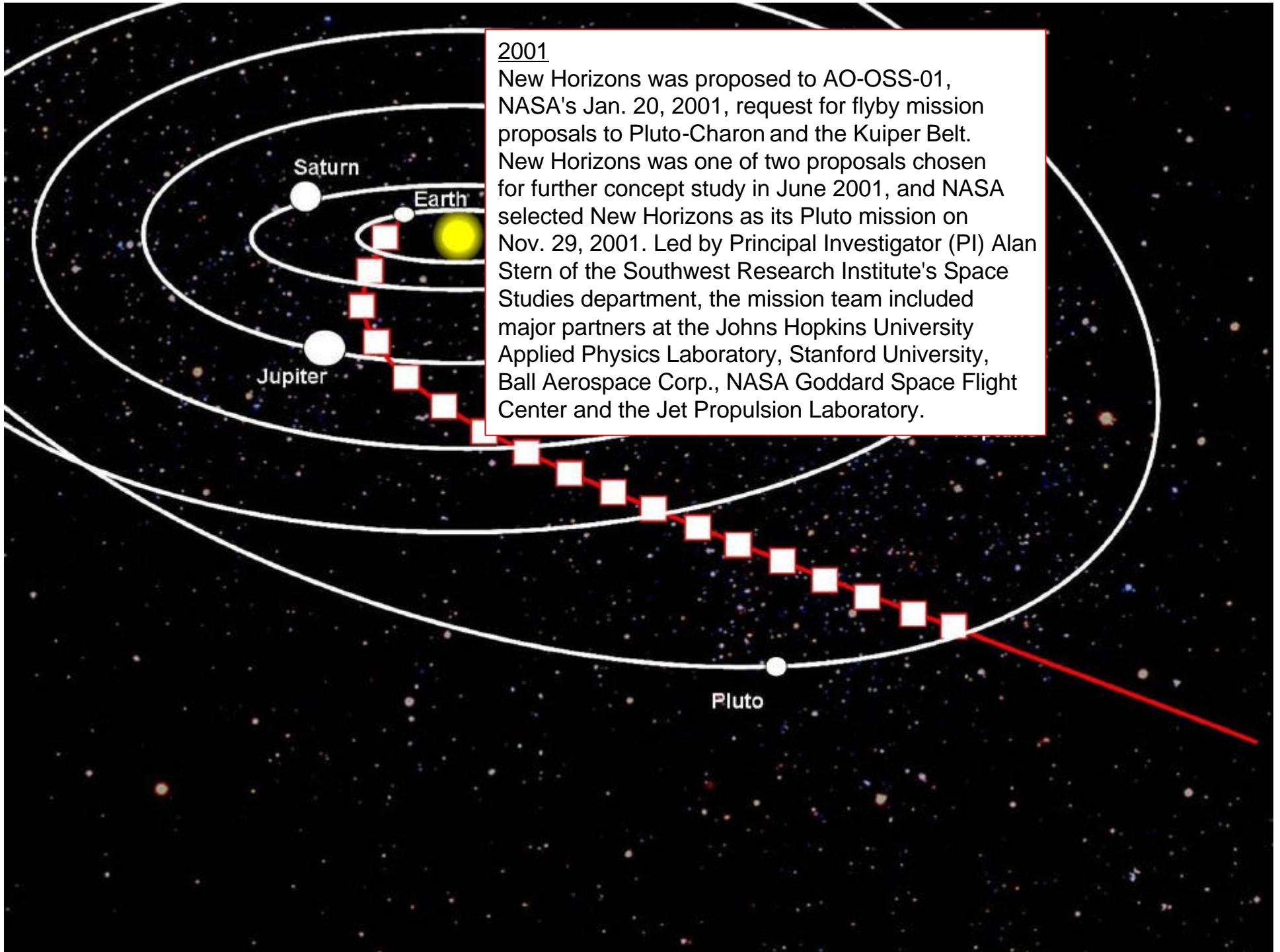
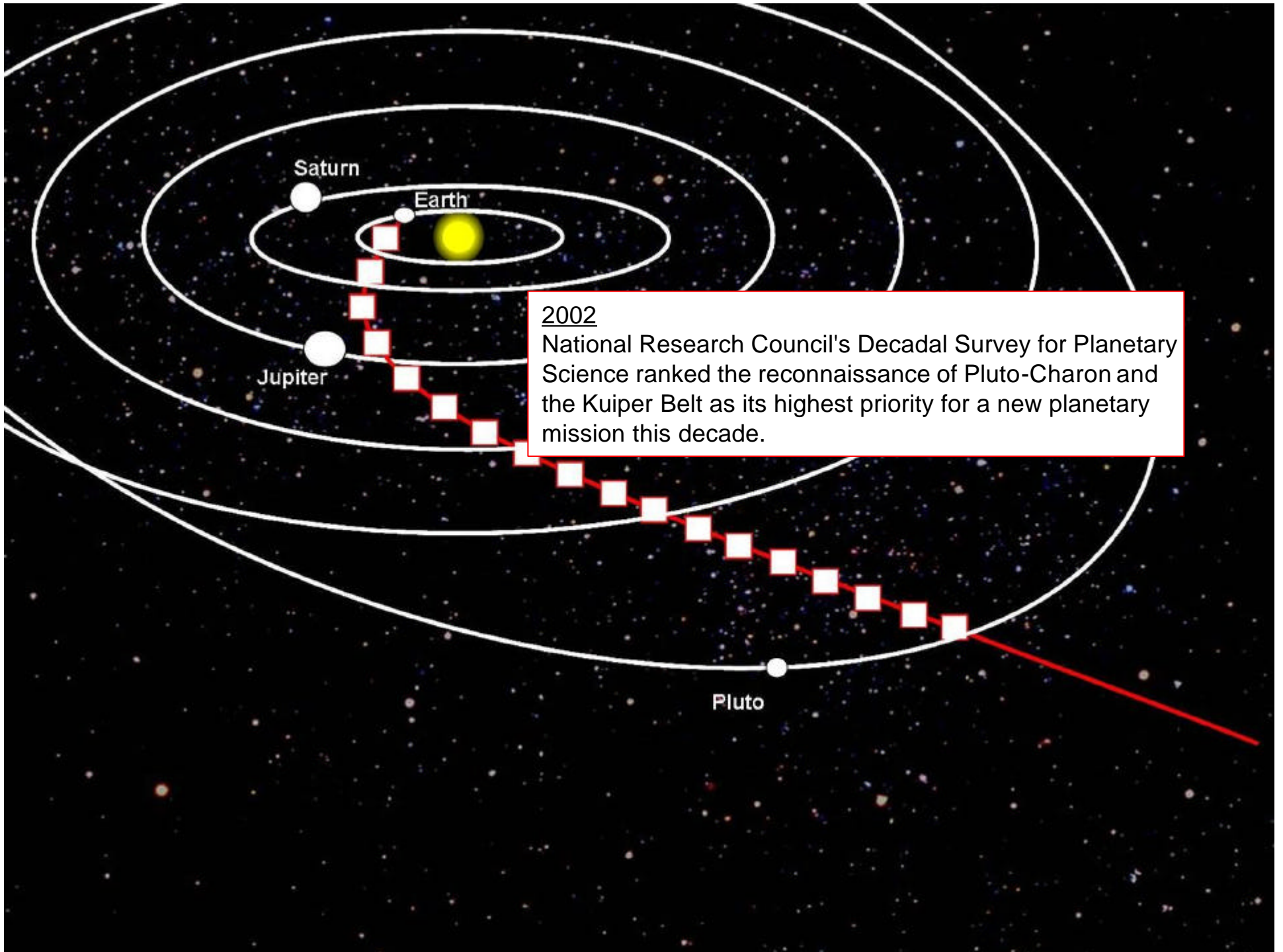
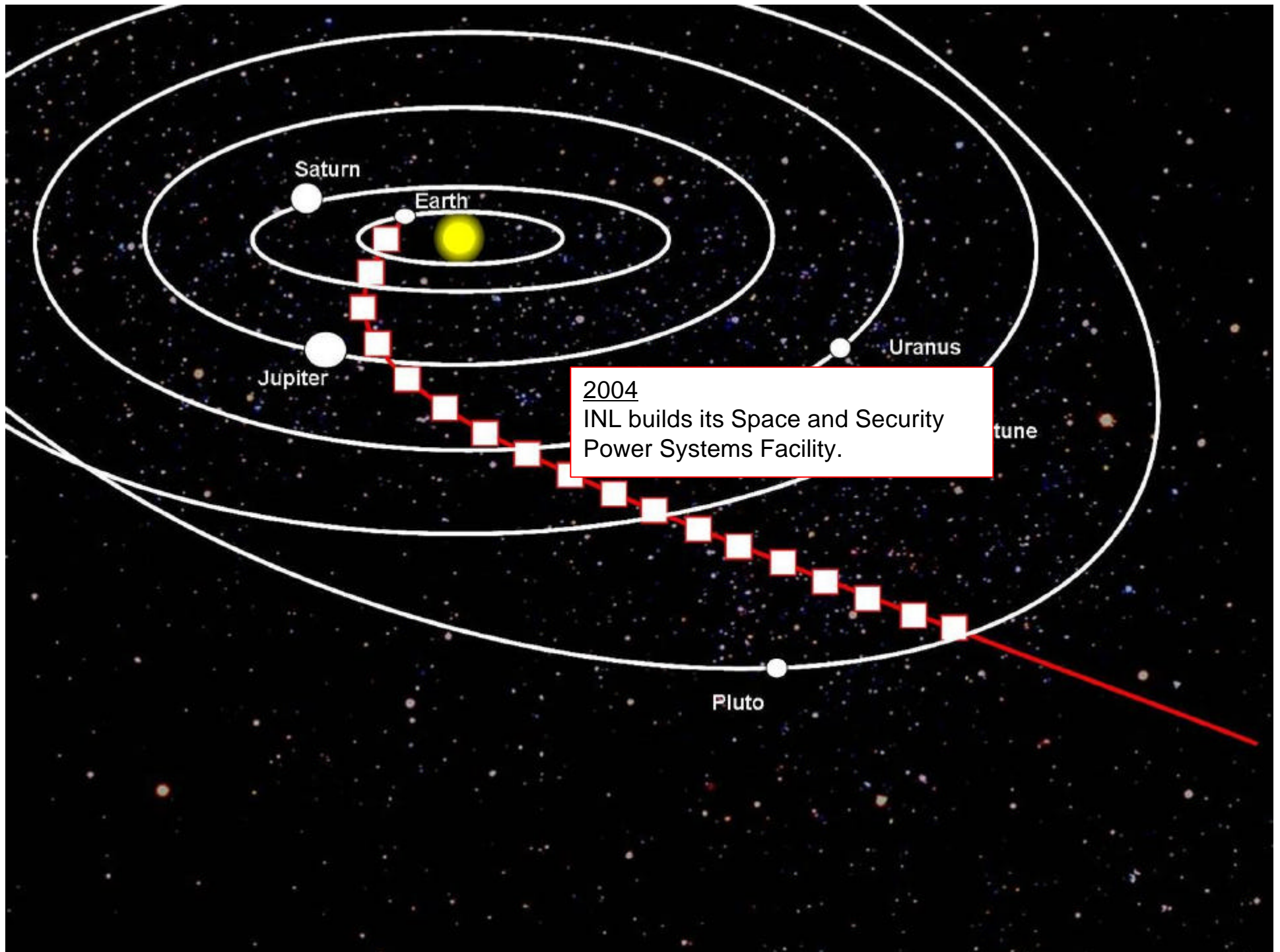


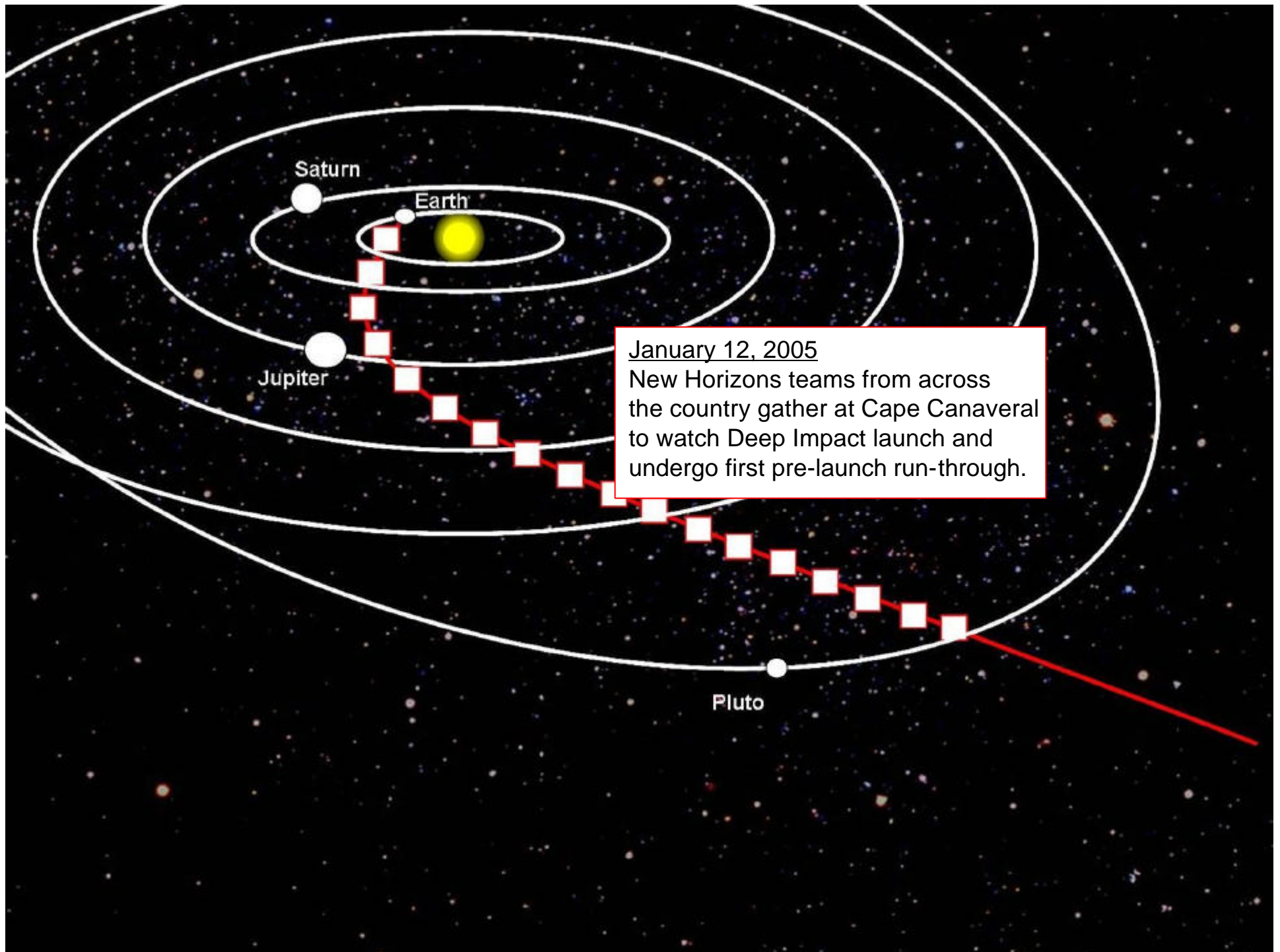
2001

New Horizons was proposed to AO-OSS-01, NASA's Jan. 20, 2001, request for flyby mission proposals to Pluto-Charon and the Kuiper Belt. New Horizons was one of two proposals chosen for further concept study in June 2001, and NASA selected New Horizons as its Pluto mission on Nov. 29, 2001. Led by Principal Investigator (PI) Alan Stern of the Southwest Research Institute's Space Studies department, the mission team included major partners at the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, Stanford University, Ball Aerospace Corp., NASA Goddard Space Flight Center and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.



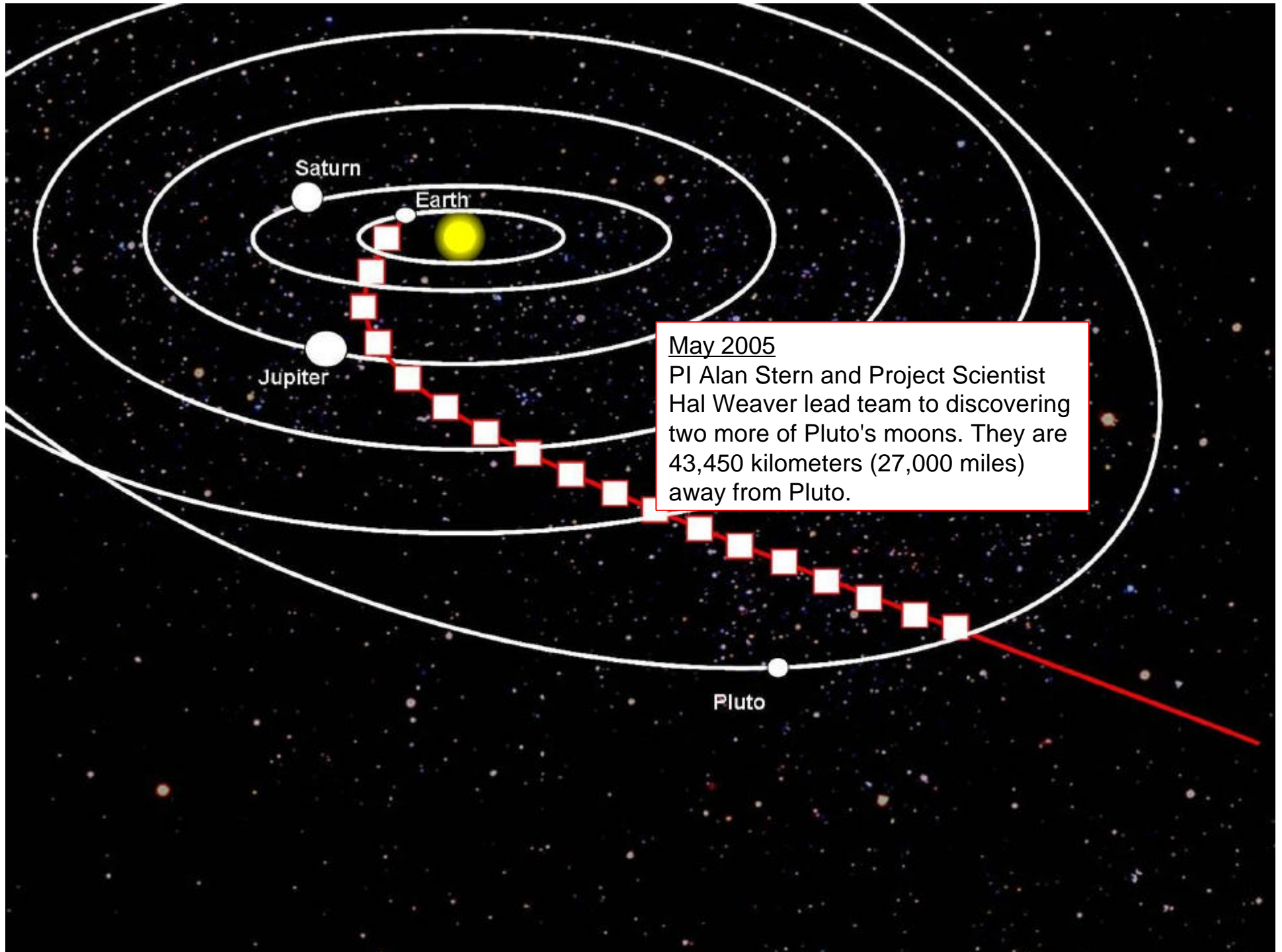






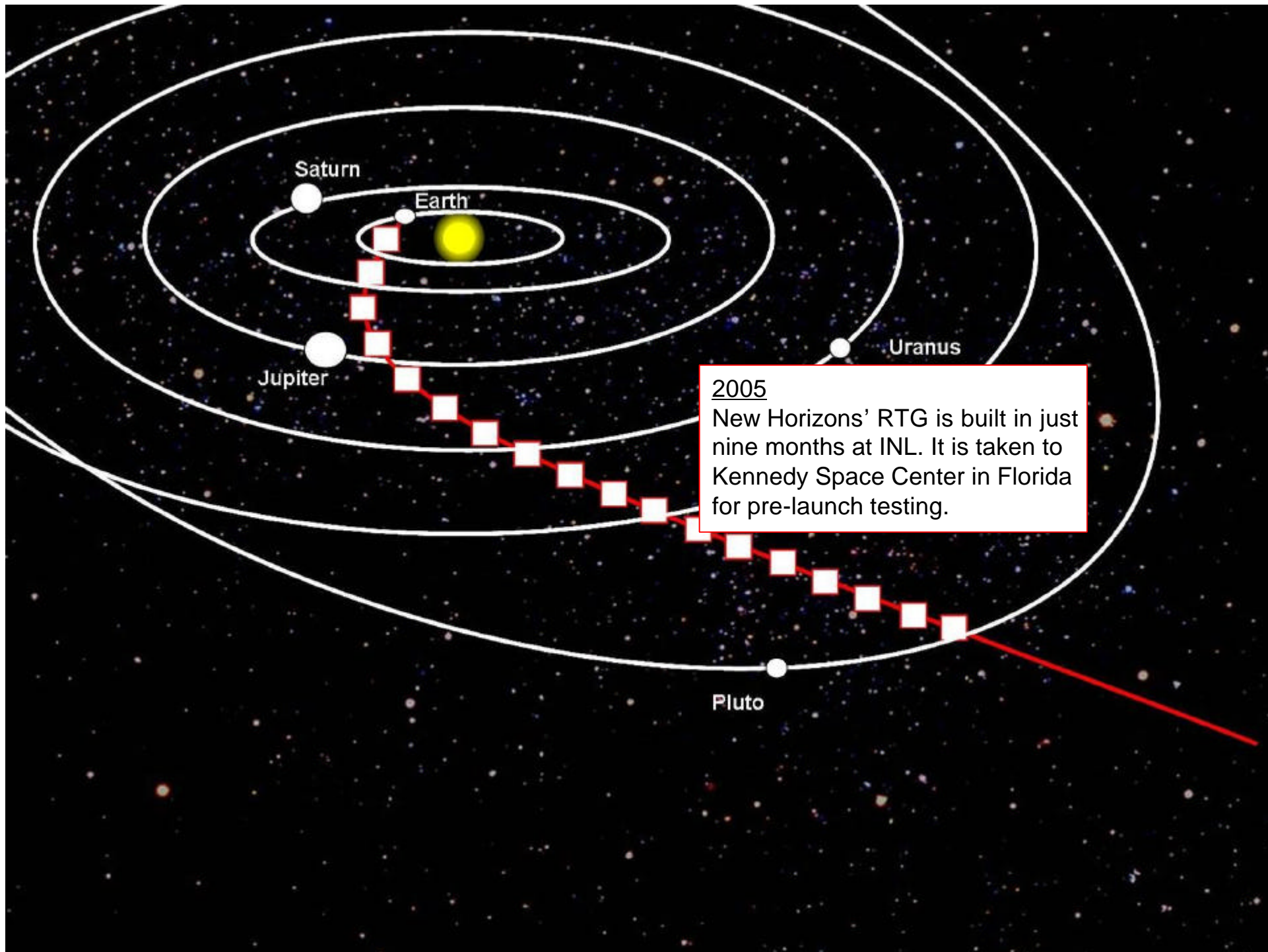
January 12, 2005

New Horizons teams from across the country gather at Cape Canaveral to watch Deep Impact launch and undergo first pre-launch run-through.



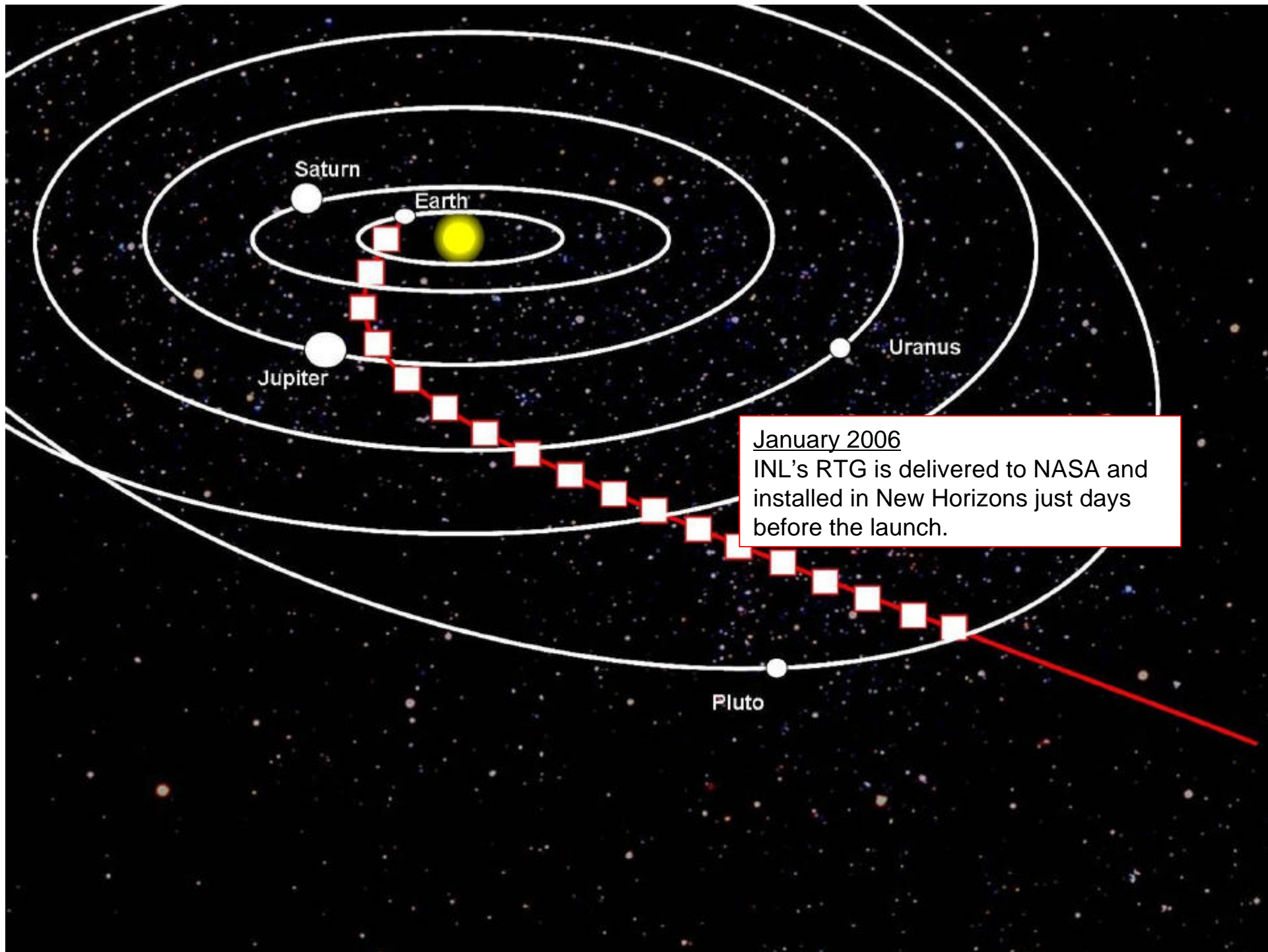
May 2005

PI Alan Stern and Project Scientist Hal Weaver lead team to discovering two more of Pluto's moons. They are 43,450 kilometers (27,000 miles) away from Pluto.



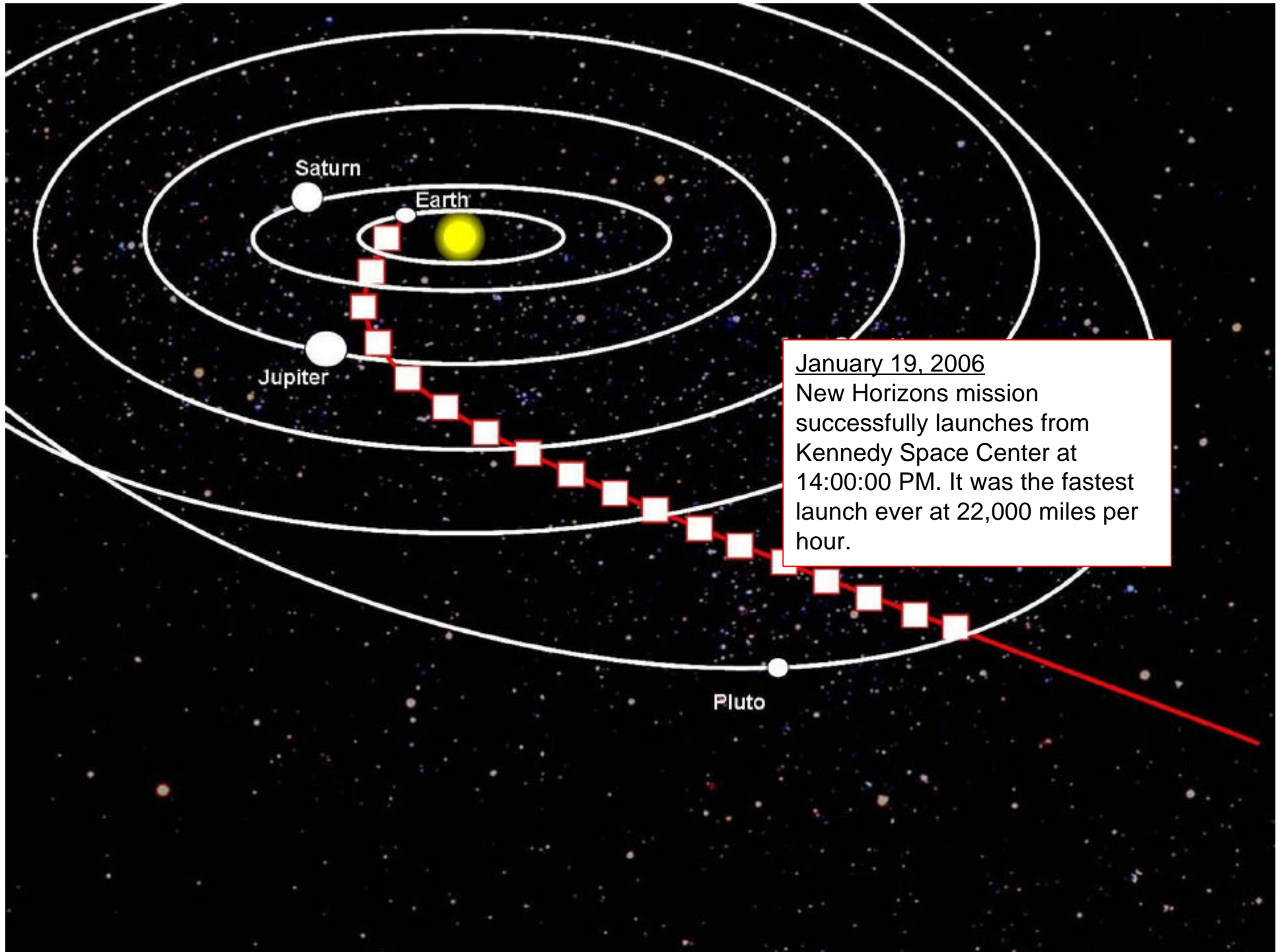
2005

New Horizons' RTG is built in just nine months at INL. It is taken to Kennedy Space Center in Florida for pre-launch testing.

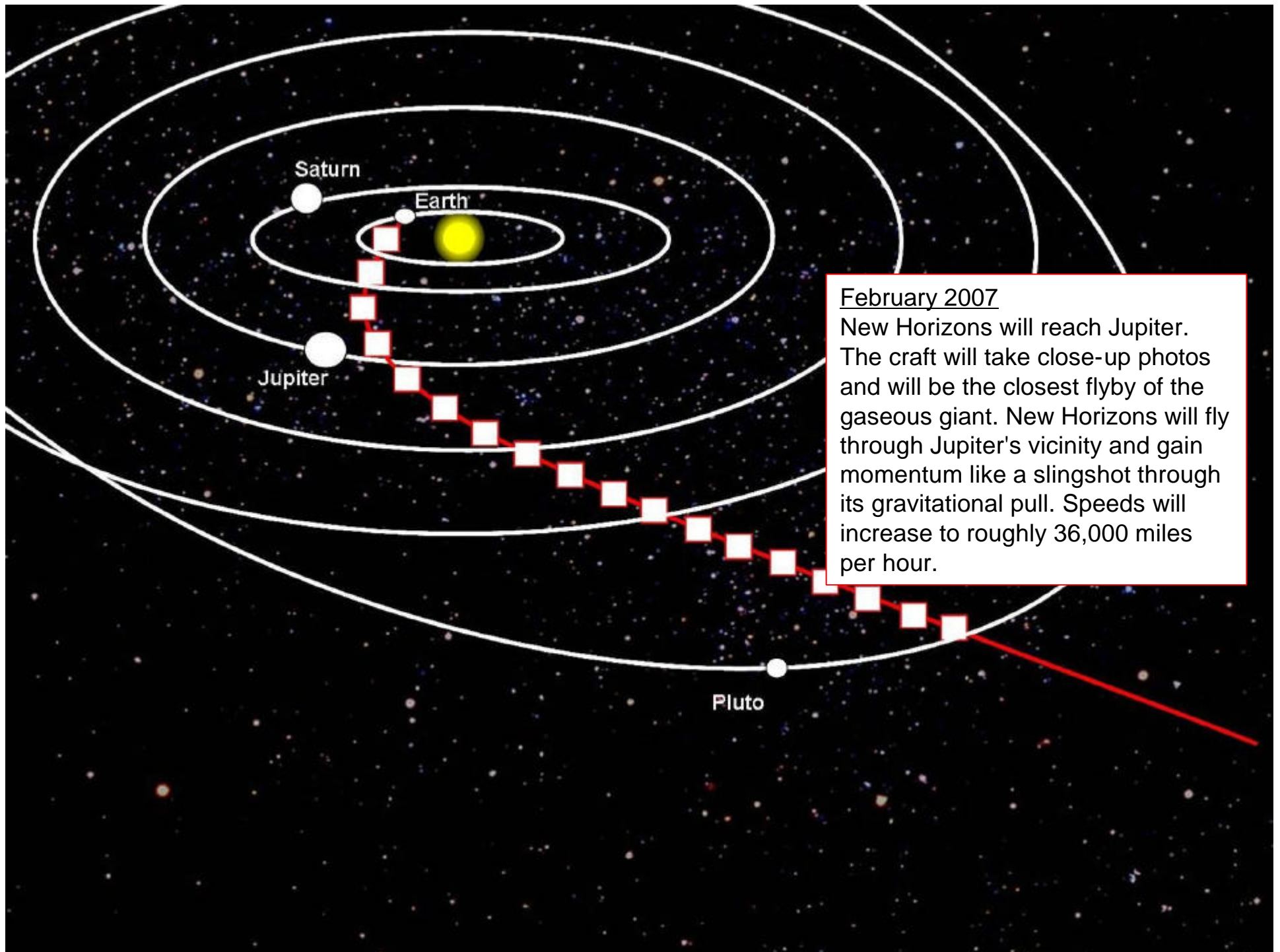


January 2006

INL's RTG is delivered to NASA and installed in New Horizons just days before the launch.



January 19, 2006
New Horizons mission
successfully launches from
Kennedy Space Center at
14:00:00 PM. It was the fastest
launch ever at 22,000 miles per
hour.



February 2007

New Horizons will reach Jupiter. The craft will take close-up photos and will be the closest flyby of the gaseous giant. New Horizons will fly through Jupiter's vicinity and gain momentum like a slingshot through its gravitational pull. Speeds will increase to roughly 36,000 miles per hour.

